

# PORTLAND INQUIRER,

AUSTIN WILLEY, EDITOR,  
BROWN THURSTON, PUBLISHER.

All Men are Created Equal. -- Declaration of Independence.

VOL. X.

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DEFERRED COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Portland Inquirer.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.—The Consis-  
tution—The Bible—The Higher Law—and  
Conscience.

Mr. EDITOR. Within the last two years, I have written and published several com-  
munications on the subject of the Whig-Southern  
Standard and in the New York Tribune, and even  
the signature of "H. R. B." in defense and  
justification of SLAVERY; as I understood it  
by observation and actual experience—  
have lived up to the views of the two former  
during a term of fifteen years, at the south.

Since the developments made under the  
operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, I am  
able to adduce a new cause of  
further alarm to the friends of freedom, set forth  
in the synopsis of the law as given in the  
Inquirer, on the last page, last week; to  
which I invite general attention:—the ex-  
citement, turbulence, alarm, and restlessness  
to which, always, have been liable since  
the time of Shadrach in Boston; the case  
of a free man adjudged a slave, and carried  
off from Pennsylvania, but returned as not a  
slave; the case of E. Hill, who was a  
manly, frank, and bold, down to the last  
degree, summoned to appear on deck; the  
recent fearful events in Christians, Peoria,  
and the commotion so high at Syracuse, in  
consequence of the execution of the slaves  
on a condemned ship; and to a numerous sum  
of cases of slaves in Boston; the case  
of a slave who was brought to trial for  
the sale of his master's children, and  
the like.

Look again, and behold the four thousand  
open handed, free hearted, determined Kentuckians,  
who so recently gave their votes in  
support of the Fugitive Slave Law, and  
the Southern chivalry of their choice. There we see  
men, white men, too, battling for freedom and  
free soil in a Slave State; while here in Maine  
we see them fighting to retain their slaves,  
and to make the effort of their Kentucky  
brethren successful! under the foolish plan,  
if we agitate Abolition sentiments we are en-  
dangering the Union! Why, can these men  
be so ignorant of the feelings and opinions  
of the people of all the Slaveholding States  
—classes, at the South? I have not a doubt,  
if a competent leader should rise up in Alabama,  
next year, that he would be of true  
service to his country to rally the slaves of  
that State, and to make them stand up  
against their masters, and to demand  
their freedom, and to demand that what is  
now a quiet dominion, should not be a cause  
of strife? What is this? What is the cause  
of it?

Such have been my inquiries, and such  
my reflections. Now, I have no favor to  
ask of the Whigs; nor do the Democrats;  
not having been a voter for over twenty years,  
and always with the Whigs, I have no voice  
in their counsels and measures; but North and South;  
I claim to have had some little experience in  
party tactics; but to no event, measure, or plan,  
has ever created the deep sensation through-  
out the length and breadth of the land, as  
the recent events transpired over this country  
of both parties; and I am called on to support A. and C.,  
because they are pledged to support this  
order of things; that is, the slaves, and  
they may, and they must, and they  
will, be disturbed and disgruntled;

and any measure must not be disturbed;  
and any agitation of this subject, with a view  
to the repeal of this odious and grossly  
abominous law, is calculated to bring on a revolution  
with treachery and a change of government.

Now, at any rate, is the position of the  
Whig party at this time, and I do not  
see that the Democratic party, as a party,  
are one whit better; but both parties go for  
such a compromise, that they are now catered  
to, as they hope thereby to secure votes and  
power to share the spoils!

Respectfully, &c., HOWARD,  
Portland, October 15, 1851.

New Orleans, and other Slave ports, the  
so as they depend on the gratuitous circulation of the newspaper  
among the people, are put under the ban.  
In politics the people are to have no information  
but that which they seek and pay for  
as subscribers, and only such as may be  
dealt out under the *Compromise*.

The inequalities, also, of the present scale  
of newspaper postage, are quite remarkable.

Our largest newspaper sent from Boston to St. Peter in Russia costs ten cents;  
from Boston to Richmond, six cents;

the next most progressive among Mexico, by  
Southern men; but behold, too, the inequality  
of our Government; in no promptly  
adopting means to prevent that inundation  
of paper, for the diffusion of franking  
privileges, as did other nations, and  
the movement in the Gibe enterprise, what is  
the Mexican movement? I wish some of  
the Whigs to reconnoiter and explain these  
things. It is passing strange, indeed, to my  
mind, that the *Compromise*, so far as it  
applies to New York, must be arraigned  
and subjected to all the ignominy and  
expenses of imprisonment, for aiding a colored  
man to become a *freedom*; and yet, what is  
my boy to do? His office, who are not  
such an out fit to Southern Slavey?

The next case, the same U. S. officers are  
duty bound, not absolutely forbidden to arrest or  
even to touch the *treasonable* acts of South  
Africa, and to prosecute them before a court  
of justice, and to give the law its due effect.

The Act of 1851 has now been in operation  
through one quarter; and its inconveniences  
have been so far developed in practice,  
as to prove what we might expect, and to  
justify the apprehensions of the *Compromise*.

On this occasion we seize the present  
opportunity to discuss our concerns concerning  
what ought to be done. Two points appear  
to me:

1. That no half-way amendment of this  
law will make it satisfactory to the people.  
2. That the change ought to be still more  
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We are now satisfied that the rate re-  
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sufficiency of the Government in protecting the liberty of freemen, we solemnly protest.

This is, at this time, much said in regard to the annexation of further territory from Mexico, and bringing Cuba into the Union. To all increased the power of the Executive, and the more Slave Territory or the admission of more Slave States we are inexorably opposed.

On those points we are agreed. There but one point, however, upon which we differ in the laws, the measures, and the parties above referred to, we wage an unceasing opposition. We, the men, who understand the laws in force, and who are anxious to be enslaved, we regard them eminently hostile to the individual rights of mankind, and therefore as entirely discredited and abominable by a free Government. It would indeed be gross absurdity in us to oppose these measures, and then sustain the men or parties who uphold them. And we can have very little of freedom, and still less of safety, if our countrymen, and those around and near us, vote for men or parties who sustain the measures to which we are referred.

We are, however, in men who vote, so much engrossed in favor of a trifling to protect one portion of any laboring men, and refuse to vote for any other, that we are in favor of a tenth, and wholly useless for the offices in our Government those who maintain the laws by which laborers in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States sold like beasts in the market. We would draw with distinctness the line of demarcation which separates us from the whig and Democratic parties. We oppose slaves. We oppose the slave trade, and the funding system. We oppose those who yield their support to those laws, or who sustain the men who either uphold them, or who are in any way connected with them. With such men, with such parties, we have and can have no political fellowship.

There are points of great importance of which we may differ, and differ greatly, with some of us, but on the fundamental doctrine of the divesting of the Government from all authority over the slaves, and the slaves, where within its constitutional jurisdiction, absolutely on the side of Freedom, we fully and cordially agree. And we solicit equally a speedy and entire abolition, and the total non-interference in these views. We care not which of the political parties they are or have been attached. We regard the issues existing between those parties as either obsolete or of minor consideration.

We are in favor of the improvement of our harbors. We oppose the navigation laws, and the funding system. We oppose the slave trade, and the commerce between our foreign commerce, or the commerce between our States.

The old questions of a National Bank and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands are not agitated by either of the parties. We are in favor of appropriating the public lands.

We regard the efforts to divert the public mind from the great question of human freedom in order to make up a political issue upon the question of Thrift, as then it uses, and merely calculate to subserve the cause of oppression.

We have referred to these points, as sole points of expressing our entire conviction, that there is nothing substantial in fact, in regard to any other issue or important question now pending before the nation than that of Liberty and Slavery. That is the main issue of the nation for the last two years, and it can only be settled by securing to all under the control of the Government the right to rich life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The following are the principal vessels now afloat:—Pennington, Montezuma, Ohio, Leader, Centurion, Ossipee, Virgin, W. P. Dillard, St. Lawrence, Ocean Lodge, and Pacific.

From the Sledue correspondence of New Brunswick a few words, on Oct. 11, we learn a few additional particulars concerning the late disastrous gale:—

The violence of the gale was confined to that part of Prince Edwards Island from which the following news was first received:

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We regard the efforts to divert the public mind from the great question of human freedom in order to make up a political issue upon the question of Thrift, as then it uses, and merely calculate to subserve the cause of oppression.

We have referred to these points, as sole points of expressing our entire conviction, that there is nothing substantial in fact, in regard to any other issue or important question now pending before the nation than that of Liberty and Slavery. That is the main issue of the nation for the last two years, and it can only be settled by securing to all under the control of the Government the right to rich life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The following are the principal vessels now afloat:—Pennington, Montezuma, Ohio, Leader, Centurion, Ossipee, Virgin, W. P. Dillard, St. Lawrence, Ocean Lodge, and Pacific.

From the Sledue correspondence of New Brunswick a few words, on Oct. 11, we learn a few additional particulars concerning the late disastrous gale:—

The F. E. Island Fisher arrived this morning, reports 160 sail of vessels, ships, brigs and schooners, wrecked in the gale of the 4th and 5th, from the North east to Malpeque, P. E. Island, and nearly all the crews were downed.

600 boats were lost, and 1000 men, mostly English, buried in the sand. Seven bodies have been recovered, and buried. From their appearance, it is supposed they were when the vessel sank.

A number of vessels from Maryland on the night of the 3d, to Aug. 14, of which three entire ships, including upwards of eighty houses, and valued property at \$50,000 were consumed. On the 10th of September, the same place was again visited by the same vessel, and many derelict vessels, buildings and a large amount of valuable merchandise. Both fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Sen. Emerson has reported from the two governments of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and has been rebuilt in far better style than before. Numerous fire-proof brick and stone buildings have been commenced.

The mines are yielding at the present time, and the return of the miners (the latter) and the aggregate profit for the next three months will be greater than in any previous corresponding period.

The miners have discovered the ore in greater abundance before dressed of looking for it; and it would appear from the accounts that there is not an inch of ground in that region where the soil is not strongly impregnated with the precious metal.

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On the 10th, arrived here the bark Amelia, Cann, New York.

The following is a list of British vessels wrecked in the gale of the 4th and 5th, from the North east to Malpeque, P. E. Island, and nearly all the crews were downed.

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A number of vessels from Maryland on the night of the 3d, to Aug. 14, of which three entire ships, ships, brigs and schooners, wrecks, had been towed into Charlottetown. The ships were stranded at Richibucto, a rocky island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, in the sand. An American schooner had been driven ashore, crew saved, and never given. The gale from the northeast was very violent.

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Mary L. No. 1, Queen, Union, America, Oregon, Cales, Centurion, Forrest, James Mount Hope, Henry Kroc, Charles Augustus, Nain Queen, Golden Grove, Nutt, Tribune.

The following are the principal vessels now afloat:—Pennington, Montezuma, Ohio, Leader, Centurion, Ossipee, Virgin, W. P. Dillard, St. Lawrence, Ocean Lodge, and Pacific.

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## KIND WORDS.

BY M. FRANCIS.

Kind words are like a fountain springing,  
And the waters salutary said—  
Always by their influence bring  
Peace which every ear will withstand.

Kind words will often shed revealing  
To the heart of Sodden's worth,  
And to subdue a sadfelling spirit,  
With which his brood has birth.

Like the thoughts of a returning  
When the watch-tower of the friend we part  
With the watch-tower of the heart,  
Are kind words to the lovely heart.

Kind words help a fading bader,  
Whom love gives them control,  
They ever pleasant thoughts engender,  
As dreams of heaven receive the soul.

Speak kindly, for there's a heavy heart,  
Which hath with scenes of strife to cope,

Kind words may unto such impart  
Once more the heavenly ray of Hope.

## TELESCOPE.

The interesting and charming views of

the absolute and relative extent of the solar

and sidereal systems, we owe entirely to the

Telescope—an instrument which has a high

claim to our admiration, than it has received,

and which by the improvements of which it

is supplied, is present in every schoolroom.

Many a graduate deserves that the most sanguine

of its students has ventured to inquire or

anticipate. There is, indeed, no instru-

ment or machine of human invention, so re-

condite in its knowledge, as the telescope.

But all other emblematic ideas and prin-

ciples with which we are familiar, and how-

ever complex their construction, or vast their

dimensions, their principles are all limited in their application to terrestrial

and sublunary objects. The mighty steam

engine has its germ in the simple boiler in

which the peasant prepares his food.

The huge ship is but the expanse of the ocean

left unbroken by the vast atmosphere;

and the flying balloon is but the infant's

sop'le bubble lightly laden and over-

grown. But the Telescope, even in its ele-

mentary form embodies a nature and gen-

ial idea, which can be applied to almost

without a prototype in experience. It ena-

bles us to see what would forever be invis-

ible. It displays to us the being and nature of

the immensity of the universe; and makes

no touch upon it. It establishes the con-

ditions of matter, whose final cause

fails to discover, and whose very ex-

istence is to be inferred from the ap-

pearance of the works of creation.

The telescope was never invented. A Dutch

speculator stumbled upon it, when acci-

dently threw two of his lenses into an infi-

ent position. It was a divine gift, which

God gave to man in the last of his cycle,

to teach him the new worlds and systems of

the universe; to herald the new

and future sovereignty of his vast empire.

The bright abode of disembodied spirits and the

final dwelling of saints have suffered, and

such a display of power, and such mani-

festations of his glory, far to disown his Embassador, disdain his message, or dis-

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The telescope was never invented. A Dutch

speculator stumbled upon it, when acci-

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God gave to man in the last of his cycle,

to teach him the new worlds and systems of

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